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Local, Nawa.—The City and Suburban News Sureau of the United Pages and New York Associated Pages at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Must Another Betrayal Follow?

Are the Democrats of Kentucky about to show us that the unparalleled disgrace fastened upon the National Democracy in 1893, with Mr. CLEVELAND in the lead and the entire organization at his heels, instead of being a passing accident, is to become an established habit? Is the great deception of declaring for a tariff for revenue only as a constitutional requisite, and then proceeding deliberately to construct a tariff for protection, to be repeated in a minor variation by the Democrats of Kentucky?

Free silver coinage at 16 to 1 was rejected beyond question at the recent Blue Grass State Convention, yet a great portion of the Kentucky Democracy is engaged in making an unmistakable argument for it. The reply in their behalf that they are more honest than the National Democracy on the tariff, inasmuch as they are frankly proclaiming their intention against their platform before the election, is unworthy of any party hoping for good repute.

Let one such performance be enough. Free silver should not be heard of in the Kentucky canvass.

The Bannocks in Wyoming.

The immediate cause of the troubles in Wyoming which caused the War Department to instruct Gen, COPPINGER by telegraph to hold his troops in readiness to move, was the arrest of a party of Bannocks from Fort Hall, Idaho, on the charge of illegally destroying game. As the settlers feared that the killing of one Indian and the capture of others might lead to an outbreak or to retaliations, efforts became necessary to get the Indians still at large back to their reservation.

The truth is that this same trouble has existed in that neighborhood for years. As long ago as 1889 the Indian Bureau aded a circular to all its agents, declaring that frequent complaints had been made to it that Indians were in the habit of leaving their reservations for the purpose of hunting, and that they slaughtered game in large quantities in violation of the laws of the State or Territory in which they resided. often solely for their hides. In some cases Indians, by treaty stipulations, have the right to hunt outside of their reservations: but the Interior Department holds that this privilege includes merely the right to kill game for food, and that killing for mere sport or for the hides only, without making use of the carcasses, cannot be permitted. Of course quitting the reservation for hunting without permission or treaty right makes the Indians liable to arrest and also to prosecution for violating the laws of the

Stone of Territory. Again, early last year there were complaints that Indians of the Shoshone reser vation in Wyoming were wantonly slaugh tering elk and deer that had been driven down from the Rocky Mountains by the severe weather and deep snows. Their agent reported that this was a mistake, but that roving parties of other bands had killed game, while the Indians, it seems, urged that white men were doing the same thing. We may, perhaps, surmise that the recent was connected with the demand of the set tlers that the game laws should be enforced against Indians no less than against them selves. Still, one essential difference is that the Indians have, in some cases, a guaranteed right of hunting which, until extin guished by purchase, or in some other way, is as clear as any other right which the Government creates by solemn stipulation: whereas, of course, the settlers have no such compact to rely on. But it does not seem to be a violation of treaty rights to make reasonable conditions for hunting, so as to check the extermination of game. State or Territorial laws, on the other hand, can hardly be brought in to take away utterly any vested right of the Indians to hunting privileges, provided these privileges are exercised under direct permission of the agent, and in strict conformity with treaties.

Gov. RICHARDS of Wyoming has suggested in the present troubles that the reservation agents should no longer give passes to distant points, as the Indians seek them os tensibly for visiting, but really for getting an opportunity to hunt by the way. But this matter, also, has long been under consideration. Last year complaints were received from Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana that Indians, while making social visits to other reservations, slaughtered game near the Yellowstone Park. Thereupon the agents in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and the Dakotas, were instructed to call together the Indians of their respective agencies, and to notify them that hunting under passes given only for friendly visits would be punished by stopping visiting. and also that the offenders would be liable to arrest and punishment under State and Territorial laws. Commissioner Brown-ING, in his last report, states that all the agents thus addressed reported that they had complied with these instructions, and had taken extra precautions against any wanton destruction of game by Indians; that passes for visiting were granted only on condition of not hunting, and that the names of the Indians who received passes and memoranda of the route they would

travel were carefully noted. We must conclude, therefore, that the precautions suggested by Gov. RICHARDS were already taken long ago, and that if the Bannocks have violated the orders of their agent, they did so with the knowledge that they were liable to arrest. The exact facts in this respect presumably will be brought out at the trial of the offenders.

It is natural, however, that the settlers should be apprehensive as to the result of these troubles. In 1878 the Fort Hall Bannocks, leaving their reservation, crossed the southern part of Idaho, murdering and robbing as they went, and being joined by other bands, assembled at Stein's Mountains in a body of people, according to Gen. Howard's report, not far from 2,000 strong. of whom, perhaps, 600 or 700 were war riors. At that point their camp was struck and scattered by a part of the First Cavalry under Capt. BERNARD, who again defeated

them at Pilot Rock. Other battles and skirmishes followed, and exceedingly noteworthy was the exploit of Gen. MILES, who chanced to be passing through Yellowstone Park when he heard that a party of the hostile Bannocks were coming into his district. Taking a part of his escort of the Fifth Infantry, with some Crow scouts, he proceeded to where they were expected and overwhelmed them, eleven Indians being killed, and all the rest, with 250 horses, captured.

But while the memory of these hostilities may suggest their repetition now, the probability rather is that the lesson then taught the Fort Hall Bannocks will tend to check any disposition to make war. Indeed, the force which Gen. COPPINGER could bring to bear would make that resort madness, and if the settlers do not themselves provoke hostilities, these are apparently not to be feared on any large scale, if at all.

Maria Barberi.

The jury who found this wretched Italian girl guilty of murder in the first degree rendered a verdict in strict accordance with the evidence. She killed her betrayer, DOMENICO CATALDO, and the deed was premeditated. He was a vile, dissolute, and treacherous fellow who had driven her to fury by refusing to make amends for his outrage by fulfilling his promise to marry her. Of course, that was no justification for the killing. The killing of a human being is never justifiable, save in necessary selfdefence. It is never excusable as revenge for injuries inflicted and wrongs endured, no matter how great and heinous they may be: yet generally juries refuse to convict of murder a man who thus avenges the debauchery of his wife, and usually public opinion sustains them in acquitting him of crime. Not many months ago an American who shot and killed a Frenchman he found in his wife's chamber was allowed to go free. More lately a husband at the South killed his wife's paramour, but his conviction of murder is impossible. If, then, such revenge by outraged husbands is practically justified, is there not as much reason why public sentiment should look leniently on the crime committed by MARIA BARBERI? She had suffered at the hands of CATALDO a wrong as grievous as that the betraved husband endures. Her life had been ruined by him, and she had been cast into shame and reproach; for she comes of people who tolerate no excuses for departures from feminine chastity. A cruel and lewd fellow had betrayed her, and he refused to make his promised reparation to her for the outrage in spite of her long pleading. Recently a young man shot and killed in the street a man accused of betray ing his sister and causing her death, and when he was brought into court he was treated as a hero by the crowd through

which he passed. These other cases furnish no real justifica tion for MARIA BARBERI's crime; but it is not wonderful that the public sentiment which applauds the man avenger should be equally tolerant of the woman who takes the law into her own hands to revenge the greatest injury to which, according to her estimate, she could be subjected. It is true that she was a partner in the misdoing, but so also were the other women sharers in the guilt which caused the murders. The crime was the same and the provocation to it in her case is as strong as in theirs. She is no more justly liable to the extreme penalty of the law than were the men who committed murder for vengeance....

MARIA's conviction was justified by the evidence, and in itself no reasonable fault can be found with it. She committed the murder, and she was declared guilty of the crime, and she ought to be punished for

it. The wreaking of private vengeance by killing people, no matter what their offences may be, is not tolerable in civilization. It belongs to barbarism. If MARIA BARBERI had been acquitted because of the wrong and the outrage which provoked her to the crime, an example of terribly evil consequence to society would have been furnished, and it would e been made the excuse for murder by vile and violent women who set snares for men. But what her punishment shall be is another matter. It cannot be death by electricity without outraging every healthy sentiment and every honorable impulse in the community. The thought that men are to gather about this wretched and distraught girl, strap her, a woman, to a chair, and then stand by to watch her killing by an electric current, is horrible in the extreme. No decent man would be willing to take part in such a proceeding. No Governor ought to subject manhood to it. Killing a woman in cold blood is not a business for men. It outrages humanity.

Undoubtedly, Governor MORTON will commute the sentence of MARIA BARBERI.

The De Peyster Statue

These letters to the same end introduce a subject which we regret to say has to be further considered:

To the Editor of The Sch-Sir: This morning earn that the self-constituted Czar of this afflicted town, Tribby Rossevelt, has had a finger in the Dr Pristra status ple, and that his consent to erset it at the lower western corner of Howling Green having been obtained, the statue was hurried into place. I saw it dumped from the truck yesterday, an I. like many others, wondered why this historical little oasis in lower Broadway should be so severely sat upon, and then I carefully approached the pedestal, and read as follows: "ABRAHAN DE PETETER Born 1987-Died 1728," with a numerous record of positions filled by the honored deceased, among them that he was Mayor of New York, 1601 to 1605. On the base of the foundation stone I find that the filial duty of erecting the statue was performed by (in large type) his "GL-GL-GL-Grandson, John Watta Be Pryster" [1] So, af-ter all, the good citizens of New York have contributed a portion of the Powling Green to c the fact that John Warrs Dr Perstenhad a tangible Gt. Gt. for an ancestor some two hundred and more years ago!! Well, so had John Smith, and now I think that the Surru family had better get together and commemorate the memory of Capt. John, and probably Czar Tenov will not object to the erection of another monument at the lower eastern corner of the Green. What's the use of keeping Bowling Green anyhow? Why not turn it into a sort of family mau-soleum, where the old families can be monumented in small type, and the giories of their degenerate progeny who are able to pay for brass and grant can appear in large capitals? Are the DE PETERE and Dobum statues going to set the pac-

AN OLD NEW YORKER. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE Some years ago o dentist or quack medicine man, or something of that kind, distributed a lot of speller statues of himself to cities and villages which would grant the space for them. One most absurd specimen was stuck up in Brooklyn, holding forth a tumbler of water. After a storm of ridicule and various unsecutly decorations on various occasions. It was ordered off to the Co poration ; and by the Common Council, and after some years the pedestal followed. Now, why should not the same course be pursued with the monument to family vanity of some obscure old Dutchman which now desecrates the historic Bowling Green? crusty little old crank who engineered this trumpery job surely had enough experience with the tin statue to the soldiers up in Tarry town or somewhere to keep him from a repetition of the nonsense. LANDHARD

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC: A citizen would like to know why lowling Green should be der a statue of one Annaham De Pryster? What did be to that his statue should be placed on this historic spot would be proper to creet a shaft to commemorate the heroic deeds of those who melted for musker hallthe pewter statue of King Gronos III., and who knocked the iron balls from the feace to use for cannon balls to defend the cause for which they stood ready to escribes their lives. The fonce still surround It would grace a cemetery, but defaces fame tionary, historic Bowling Green.

CHARLES STUART SWINCE.

AND AND A

For the present, in discussing the DE PEYS-TER statue, we must refrain from taking in the personality of the statue's subject, or of the donor of it, or of its individual artistic merit. The first reason, and until that is satisfied no others are to be heard, why the DE PEYSTER statue should not be put in Bowling Green, and why it should now be taken away from there immediately, is that it represents the idea that the Park Board are at liberty to do anything they like with the public parks, change them, or level them, or maltreat them, and are entirely free from any responsibility to the professional park designer and keeper, whom the city pays to protect the skill and money it has invested. In this DE PEYSTER case, the Park Board, having decided to accept the statue from Gen. DE PEYSTER, instead of referring the question of a site to the city's landscape architect, committed that matter to Commissioner James R. ROOSEVELT, not Mr. THEODORE ROOSE-VELT, and he, as he says himself, being a Dutchman, and also desiring to oblige his friend Gen. DE PEYSTER, who wanted Bowling Green, calmly walked into Bowling Green, and, picking out a spot, said, "Put the statue there," and there it goes. So far as the fundamental principles of park guardianship are concerned, the Park Board might with equal propriety have honored a request of Gen. DE PEYS-TER to put the statue of his ancestor in the centre of the North Meadow of the Central Park. Mr. ROOSEVELT must see himself that this proceeding is precisely identical in nature, except in some respects it may be worse, with the effort some years ago to recast, against all artistic protest, the plan of the Central Park for the benefit of a west side trotting track, or of the recent Board of Park Commissioners to design the new Harlem River parkway out of their own ignorance, instead of submitting it to the supervision of a trained park designer.

If the Park Board, now under Mr. HA VEN'S Presidency, are unable to extricate the park property intrusted to their care from this inadmissible complication, it is still possible for Mr. ROOSEVELT himself, even at this time, to take away the statue, which he had no right to locate under the circumstances, and to settle in private any personal issue which may arise between himself and Gen. DE PEYSTER. As a part of his official duty this is little to ask. Is it too much to ask practically?

Are They Knifing Tom Reed in New England?

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, the reporter who has given us in the past so much news that was important if true, brings a serious charge against the Republican Senators from New England, barring only the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE. The specifications offered by Mr. O'BRIEN MOORE may be summarized

I. That the Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER of New Hampshire, while pretending to be friendly to the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT their clutches." REEF as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, is secretly doing what he can to injure REED's canvass; Mr. CHANDLER himself aspiring to the nomination for Vice-President next year, and knowing very well that if the first place on the ticket is held by Maine, New Hampshire cannot hope for the second place.

II. That the Maine Senators, Mr. FRYE and Mr. HALE, are privately and silently envious of the Casco statesman's political prominence. While they do not dare to oppose REED openly at home in Maine, on account of his great popularity throughout the State, they are ready at the proper time to lend their hands to his destruction.

III. That the green-eyed monster has poisoned the minds not only of CHANDLER. HALE, and FRYE, but also of all the other Yankee Senators, with the single honorable exception already mentioned. That is to say, Dr. GALLINGER of New Hampshire, REDFIELD PROCTOR and the venerable MORRILL of Vermont, GEORGE FRISHIE HOAR of Massachusetts, ALDRICH and GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE of Rhode Island, and Gen. HAWLEY and Mr. PLATT of Connecticut, would be better pleased to see the nomination go to a Westerner than to a New Englander, if the New Englander is to be THOMAS BRACKETT REED.

Now, this is a very sweeping charge, and a very serious allegation. If there is even a grain of truth in it, it demands the imme diate attention of the Hon. JOSEPH MANLEY; unless, indeed, Mr. O'BRIEN MOORE would go so far as to insinuate that JOE MANLEY himself is not heartily loyal to the fortunes of the ex-Speaker. We shall state briefly our reasons for declining to believe that the Republican statesmen of New England, LODGE excepted, have knives under their togas for Tom REED.

It is about forty years since any New Englander has occupied the White House, and the last New England President was from Mr. Chandler's State. Unless we suppose the existence of a rival ambition on the part of some one of the New England Senators, or unless we attribute to the whole group motives too ignoble to be suspected for an instant, the natural pride of section would incline them all to turn to and help boost Tom REED. The only rival ambition alleged is in the individual case of Senator CHANDLER. Nobody asserts that he aspires to be Presi-Nobody has the right to say dent. that for the sake of being Vice-President he would sacrifice New England's chances to obtain the greater office. Mr. Chandler's home organ, the Concord Monitor, has been early and zealous in its advocacy of Mr. REED's nomination. Some have thought that its zeal was, if anything, a little premature, but that circumstance can be explained just as easily by a want of thought as by a lack of real, heartfelt enthusiasm. Besides there is no positive evidence that Mr. CHANDLER does want to be Vice President. To a man of his restless intellect, his aggressive habits of mind, and his prestige as an orator and debater on the floor of the Senate, we should suppose that the Vice-President's chair would be about the last seat offering special attractions.

What is said now concerning the attitude of the Hon. WHAIAM P. FRYE and the Hon. EUGENE HALE toward Mr. REED, was said a hundred, yes, a thousand times, in far bitterer language, when Maine's candidate for President was James G. Blaine. Thos. who do not understand the almost chivalric generosity of Mr. FRYE's character, or know how constant Mr. HALE's friendship is, were led to believe that the two Maine Senators spent their days and nights in conference over plots for BLAINE's political ruin. For years gossip of that sort was favorite material with the managers of political sensations. Yet when the test of loyalty came, when BLAINE was nearest to I

the realization of the dream of his life and the hope of his millions of enthusiastic supporters, these two Maine friends of his were his chosen representatives, and his most ardent and faithful lieutenants. Of the efficiency of their service there was as little doubt as of its absolute good faith. So it will be, we are confident, with the relations

of HALE and FRYE to TOM REED, when the crisis comes. The vague and unsupported assertion that there is a general reluctance among the other New England Senators to witness the promotion of their friend and neighbor, may be offset by the Hon. JOE MANLEY'S positive prediction that the five Yankee States will be solid for REED.

A New Point. One of the latest of the series of bulletins issued by the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT reads as follows:

" Tell THE BUN and tell the people that we will force all laws, bar none, just as quickly as we can get at them. We can't enforce them all at once. haven't got the physical force, but we will get there. The President of the Police Board loves

to wreak himself upon expression. He has the literary and oratorical temperament. Unfortunately, his meaning sometimes sinks in the torrent of words. What does he mean by his talk about physical force? Is he going to ask for more policemen Does police reform, like street-cleaning re form, mean a bigger appropriation ?

Enforce This Game Law

The Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT is interested in the game laws, being a thoroughgoing sportsman.

As President of the New York Board of Police, however, he seems to have overlooked a provision of the Game law of the State of New York which it is manifestly his duty to enforce.

Section 6 of the Game law, as amended in 1887, reads thus:

"The English or European house sparrow (Passer iomesticus) is not included among the birds pro-sected by this act, and it shall be considered a misdemeanor to intentionally give food or shelter to the

The police should be instructed at once to arrest any little girl who may be detected in the act of throwing a crumb of bread to an English sparrow.

Enforce this vital law! Put the pole onto the Passer domesticus!

A Curious Pardon

When the Governor of the State of New York pardons a convict in order to protect him against ill treatment on the part of the keepers of the prison in which he is confined, it would seem to be high time that those keepers should be allowed to find some other employment.

HARRY M. GRIEST was imprisoned at Au burn upon a conviction of the crime of burglary. His term would have expired on the last day of this month, but on Tuesday be was pardoned by Governor Monton on the ground that he was being unjustly subjected to petty persecutions by the officials of the State prison. Col. ASHLEY W. COLE, the Governor's Secretary, is reported as stating the case thus: "The man had testified against the prison authorities, and was therefore being disciplined. He was about to be discharged and was ill treated. The Governor pardoned him to get him out of

One of the items of ill treatment was that GRIEST was not allowed to let his moustache grow, this being a privilege which is usually corded to prisoners when their terms are about to expire.

The keepers or other officers in the State prison at Auburn whose conduct affords a justification for the Governor's action in pardoning this man ought not to be allowed to remain in the State's service a day longer.

To-day, it pleasing heaven to send us wind, will see another of those most interesting events, a race between candidates to defend the America cup. What a noble group of yachts has tak in part in these ceremonies ! First we had the Priscilla, the Atlantic, and the Puritan. Next the Puritan, Priscilla, and Mayflower. Then the Mayflower and Volunteer. Then the great quartet, Vigilant, lonia, Pilgrim, and Jubilee; and of these the Vigilant survives to contest with the product of

this year, the Defender. No former champion ever came up for and trial in such a state of readiness as the Vigilant. Money has been put into her alterations enough to build a whole cup defender of some years back. It must be said in fairness to her owner, Mr. GOULD, that this has been expended in next to hopelessness of her winning the right to defend the cup, as the Defender seems bound to beat her. All is grist, though, that comes to the public mill, and the public will enjoy the race as though it owned both yachts.

It is reported that the all-round storm prophet, lightning conductor, tornado twister, earthquake rumbler, lava splasher, tidal-wave roller, and general holy terror, Prof. Dg Vog, has joined the reform movement and wants to be a Postmaster. We support him heartily. He is just the man. The very name of the town of which he wants to be Postmaster suggests fireworks. It is Zingsem, and of course it is way down in Jersey, near Hackensack. But it appears that the Prophet has enemies. Well. let him swamp them, and, if they bother him too much, let an earthquake swallow up the proud city of Zingsem. Why shouldn't Jersey have her DE VOE? Forward, reformers! The words, Dr Vor, tornadoes, and victory!

Mark Twain's Earnings.

Prom Holland's Letter in the Philadelphia Press.
The misfortunes of Mr. Clemens have been emphasized by legal proceedings which indicate that the once successful author has lost the handsome fortune which he ones possessed. Commodore Vanderbitt once said that it was a great deal harder to keep a ortune than it was to make it. He meant by that that it was more difficult to invest money safely and profitably than it was to get the money for invest

That has been Mark Twain's experience. He had at one time the record of having made the most money by his writings of any American author. Mr. Bronson Howard is reported to have accumulated some \$200. 000 as royalties upon his plays. Miss Alcott made about \$100,000, much of it from her two books "Lit-ile Women" and "Little Men." Mrs. Burnett gained some \$60,000 in royalties upon her play "Little Lord Fauntieroy," and that was twice as much as she had received for all her other writings. Mr. Blaine re ceived about \$200,000 for his "Twenty Years in Cor

But Mark Twain's earnings went far beyond those gained by any other American writer. His royalties pon "The lunoceuts Abroad" reached \$100, cas than three years, as has been reported. His ies upon "The Glided Age" were about \$80,000, and Mr. Raymond once told me that he had paid Mark Twain \$60,000 in regalties for the play dramatize from that story. His profits from "Tom Sawyer eached far up into the thousands and were very large " Isoughing it" and "Life Upon the Mississippt. He dbi very well, too, with his "Prince and Pauper," and at one time he was estimated to have gained in all about \$500,000 from his writings, and from his investments so much more as to make him very nearly a millionaire.

Men Above Principles.

From the Detroit Tribune. "Ah, yes," confessed the sweet girl graduate of yes terday, who was to-day a bride. "It is true that we pledged ourselves never to marry, but we value men above principles don't you know."

And the mind that but then discussed the transcendents in manicipal politics flow concentrated itself also the purchase of an oil stove that would cook steak and not heat the room.

A Kindly Tip to a Fellow Man.

From the Copie.

It appears that Mr. Sie of the United Legation can only use a lady's wheel on account of his costume. Let him put on a lady's costume then, and ridea man's wheel.

THE SITUATION ALL ABOUND.

Spirited Sentiments of a Voterna Observer TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In every part of the West experienced politicians are roving about, interviewing merchants and politicians, and studying the drift in the Presidential current, which shifts as often as the Father of Waters. Two of the ablest New York State Republican politicians have just returned to town from a journey into Minnesota, thence to Wisconsin and Illinois. They report a growing feeling against McKinley or Harrison, and great gains for Thomas B. Reed and Levi P. Morton. In Republican circles in Chicago the drift is toward Morton, who is a prime favorite with the merchants and manufacturers who organized and conducted the World's Fair; that en terprise made them work together for a common object, and they are now disposed to push Mor ton for President.

The Cleveland third termers are enthusiastic and resolved to go ahead, having taken for their motto Admiral Farragut's memorable words a Mobile Bay: "Damn the torpedoes; go ahead? Their organization is as perfect as human ingenuity can contrive, and when the Convention of 1896 is called to order they will enter the fight with a hoop-la that will echo from Eastport to the Aleuit Isles. It is known by friends of Mr. Cleveland that he has said he will not permit the use of his name before the Convenion. But the woman who swore she would never consent consented, and so it will be with Brother Cleveland. When his friends call upon him to unfurl his pennant he will respond to the vouchers for the payment of his salary, and it thereupon ceased. His name, however, was retained on the naval register until Aug. 1, 1883, when it was dropped by Secretary Chandler and the tollowing entry made:

"Left off of the register published 1st of Angust, 1883, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, his action being based upon a decision of the Supreme Court."

Since that time Quackenbush has importuned Congress for relief, but failed to secure it, and some weeks ago instituted suit in the local courts for a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary Herbert to insert his name in the naval register as a Commander.

When the case came up for hearing on the petition for a rule requiring the Secretary to show cause, if any existed, why the writ should not issue, Judge Bradley laid the rule upon the defendant, at the same time expressing strongly his opinion that gross injustice had been done Quackenbush, which any President or Secretary of the Navy could have remedied by a single word. In his return to the rule, which is quite a voluminous document, Secretary Herbert makes two statements which are new. First, he denies that President Grant at any time mitigated the sentence of the court martial from dismissal to suspension for six years. This had been so generally assumed to be the case that the assertion by Secretary Herbert caused much surprise. In a letter written by Secretary Robeson, after his retirement from office, he said that President Grant had thus mitigated the punishment, but that he Robeson had not caused an entry of the fact to go upon the register until December, 1874, six months following the action of the President.

The other new statement is in relation to the nomination and confirmation of a successor to Quackenbush as Commander in the navy, "vice Quackenbush as Commander in the navy, "vice Quackenbush as Commander in the navy, "vice Quackenbush in the intention of President.

The other new statement is in relation to the nomination and confirmed. This, it was contended, was a mistake or summons in a whisk of a dog's tail. As to David B. Hill, so far as numerous interviews with prominent merchants and manufacturers enable me to speak, I should say that he has gained many friends in the Northwest since last year. He is holding all his friends in the Southwest, where he has been first choice of the people for six years. There is no following yet for other Democrats. The party is divided between Cleveland and Hill.

The business men and well-informed farmers and workingmen, Republicans and Democrats, are opposed to tariff tinkering, and they want nothing to do with silver lunatics, for the reason that business is starting up all over the West. Steel and iron plants are running full time, and other factories are preparing to run full time; rood real estate is going off at fair prices; many railway and building operations which have anguished for three years are now in a way to be begun or completed; banks are lending money more freely than for a long time, and everything looks promising. The only cloud in the sky is the accursed Presidential election, which is ratsbane to merchants and a recurring disturbance of public confidence. As the election is only sixteen months away, the thinking men of the West are considering the matter of asking candidates for Congress and the Presidency to pledge themselves not to monkey with the tariff or finances, until the merchants have made enough money in two or three years of freedom from the blunders of politicians to enable the country to stand another jambores of the same men who produced the conditions

which ruined business in '93 and '94. The people of the great West have made up their minds to make Congressmen and candidates for the Presidency understand that they are servants of the people, hired to carry out ontracts and to labor in lines laid down by their masters, the people, who are heartsick of the twaddling demagogues who "consecrate" themselves to the public weal on platforms and then kick the platform into smithercens and spend their time watching Wall street tickers. Let us all get together on a good old Democratic platform made of Jackson planks upheld by Jeffersonian bricks. Away with the Mugwumps who beguiled us into the opium joint of Populism, and steered us to the buncoer who foisted the "gold brick" income tax upon us. It is better to be a ballot distributer in a straight Democratic ward than to dwell in a Custom House bossed by a Mugwump.

CHICAGO, July 18. NEW ENGLANDER.

WAR ON MEXICAN CATHOLICS. Liberale Propose to Suppress Convents and

Curtail Clerical Privileges Boston, July 19. - A despatch from the city of

Mexico says that the anniversary of the death of President Juarez was observed Thursday morning at the cemetery of San Fernands. where are buried Juarez and two Generals whe stood with Maximilian to be shot. There was a great assemblage, including all the leading men of the Liberal party. President Diaz was present, with his Cabinet. Troops surrounded the cemetery and preserved perfect order.

A Commission from the Liberal party's radical wing was formed on Thursday for the avowed purpose of compelling a rigid enforcement of the reform laws framed by Juarez to curtail the privileges of the clergy. This Commission proposes to discover and suppressible convents, and to compel the clergy in the interior towns to suspend public processions and outward demonstrations of religious faith. This crusade against the Catholic clergy is a result of the great Catholic revival. The growing power of the Catholics among the rich has aroused the bitter hostility of the Radicals. great assemblage, including all the leading me

Woman's Rights and the Barbert Trial, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCN-Sir: It seems strange that no one has taken notice of District Attorney Mc intyre's personal appeal to the jurymen in the Bar beri case, as if each one might yet be in the place the murdered man, and on this verdict depended his

Never have I heard so forcible an argument that prosecuting officer has indirectly furnished. A WOMAN.

Authorable of "America."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: The singing of "America" and "God Save the Queen" to the same tune at the Christian Endeavor Convention in Reston has led to some erroneous statements concerning the origin of the melody.

On Oct. 21, 1893, some particulars regarding it, taken from that standard work, Grove's Dictionary of Mude and Musicians, were published in the columns of THE SCA. Nobl. Beethoven's biographer; Chrysande the biographer of Handel; J. Christopher St del's amanuensis, Dr. Harington, and others were cited as authorities for the statement that it is the cited as authorities for the statement that it is the work of an English composer, Henry Carey. It was first sung in 1740 at a dinner given to celebrate the taking of Portobello by Admirat Vernon. Half a century later Helurich Harries. A Holstein ciergyman wrote a Danish version or adaptation of "God Savo Great George the King," using the English melody, and this in turn was translated into German ("Heil Dir im Siegerkranz") by Raithnaur Shumacher, and published as a "Berliner Volkshed" in 1748.

Henry Carey, who was a reputed natural son of George Savile, Barquis of Halifax, is best known as the composer of that favorite ballad "Nally in Our Alley." He was a dramatist as well, and on Feb. 22, 1748, he produced at the Haymarket Theatre, Lemon. 1748, the produced at the Haymarket Theatre, Lemon. Trasted Traged that ever was Traged those Trasted Traged that ever was Traged those Trasted on the God Grand Carey, became the mother of Edmund Kean the tragedian.

"Kew Yong, July 19.

New York, July 19. Pleading in General Sessions.

To the Editor of The Sus. Sir. I would be pleased to have The Sus call public attention to a great abuse in the Court of General Sessions. The law declares that any person arraigned on a charge of felony shall be advised of his right to consult counsel before being asked to plead.

That law is entirely ignored by the officials in Gen-That law is entirely ignored by the officials in Gen-eral Sessions. When a defoudant is arraigned, the Judge's attention is usually eccupied with papers in some other case, while the officials and attendants some other case, while the officials and attendants severe planishment and promotes of lently try to so severe planishment and promotes of lently try to so tort a confession. Weak minds usually succumb to such overpowering pressure, whether the real ele-ments of guilt are present or not, and enter a plea of guilty. The practice is wrong.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Senator Cantor and the Excise Law.

To the Enrice of The S(N-Ne) I have writing to the New York Hernitt denying the interview with me, published July 10, from which Commissioner ine, published July 10, from which Commissioner fiscosevolt the other night expressed his continuous to my views on the enforcement of the Excise law. The interview referred to was not dictated by me, and I did not see it until toy attention was called to it yesterday. My views on the sudgest, are fully expressed in the dictated interview published in your paper recently.

Will you kindly make mention of this in your columns as an act of Justice to me? Failifully yours, NEW YORK, July 18.

Januar A. Casten.

From an Auxious Inquirer.

To risk Euron or The Sex-Ser. is there any fruth in the rumor that there is Strong talk of closing the graveyards of Tribly and St. Paul churches because of the hiers (herrs) there? If so, it is time the long suffering public arose, "took Time by the foreton," and put a carb on the "old gray mare." Fig. 5. New Young, only it.

> Strayed. From the Louisiana Times. Mary had a little lamb. It followed her each day, Till Mary put the bloomers on, and then it ran away.

COMMANDER QUACKENBUSH'S CASE

with this somewhat famous controversy. The

facts, so far as they are conceded on both sides,

briefly, are those;

2, 1874, dismissed.

June 9, 1874." He received

waiting orders. In April, 1881, the accounting

ANNEXED DISTRICT'S APPRAL.

Hornblower and Guthrie Argue It Before

the General Term.

The General Term of the Supreme Court-

Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Judges O'Brien

and Stover, heard argument yesterday upon the

appeal taken by Augustus M. Field of the town

of West Chester from the order made by Judge Patterson denying the application for a man-

damus to direct the Board of Aldermen of this

city to reconvene and reapportion the Assembly

districts of this county so as to include the new

William B. Hornblower appeared for Field.

territory in the Twenty-first Senate district.

the Twenty-second, composed of the county of Westchester, of which they have ceased to be

part.
Assistant Corporation Counsel Clarke insisted
Assistant Corporation Counsel Clarke insisted

THE SEE OF BALTIMORE.

Bishop Curtis a Possible Candidate for the

BALTIMORE, July 19.-When the resignation

of Mgr. Dennis J. O'Connell, rector of the Amer-

ican College at Rome, was announced last week

ops of Louisville and Vincennes received mitre

tion was made that his elevation to epiaco

the fact that two of his predecessors, the Bish-

in succession was emphasized, and the predic-

pal rank is but a question of time. Since then

he has returned to Richmond, Va., his forme

Warm Weather Down South

From the New Orleans Times Democrat,

Strange stories of the excessive heat are going the rounds. Only yesterday a poor but honest workingman entered thet ity Hall to pay his taxes, leaving his modest lunch of ham sandwich on the steps. When he came out he found two slices of toast*hiding a shrivelled piece of broiled ham.

Bicyclical Enthusiasm in the West

From the Emporta Gazette.

There is an Emiseria, man who is so pleased with his bleycle that he tried to get into a funeral procession next to the hears with it the other day.

The Piper's Son Up to Bate,

From the Cincinnati Tribune.

Tom, Tom, the piper's son, Stole a wheel and away he run: He atruck a tack, the tire "buated," and he was caught and his jacket dusted,

Condintorship

during all that period.

erotary Herbert's Answer to the Mule Issued by Judge Bradley. WASHINGTON, July 19.-The answer filed by Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, to the rule issued by Judge Bradley of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, upon the petition of John N. Quackenbush, formerly a Commander in the navy, reveals some facts not hitherto generally known in connection

from tip to tip.

—An liex was killed in the Superstition Mountains. In 1874 Quackenbush was tried by a court Maricopa county, Ariz. recently. It is said that only two others of these animals have ever been killed in martial on a charge of grievous offences com-mitted while on duty in a South American port, the United States. They were found in Oregon. -Jersey's cranberry crop promises to be exception-tionally large and good this year. The berries were and sentenced to dismissal from the service This sentence was approved by President Grant but it was the understanding at the time that the President reconsidered his action and comlate in forming, but it looks now as though the yield would equal the enormous crop of 18v3, which was

the largest ever known.

—A steam dredger, claimed to be the largest ever built in America, has just been finished at Alameda, muted the sentence to six years' suspension on furlough pay. Upon this understanding, certainly, every body acted. Quackenbush was car-Cal. It is 110 feet long, 50 feet browl, and 10 feet deep. The dredge bucket weighs five tons, and will lift twelve tons of mud at each scoop. —Mrs. Zoe Marcoe, aged 70 years, of Fond du Las, ried on the naval register until the year 1878, with these entries attached to his name: "June

Dec. 8, 1874, sentence of Wis. has just brought suit for breach of promise of marriage against Francis Pellant, aged Si years, of Martinette. Mr. Pellant avers he is, and always has dismissal mitigated to suspension of rank and duty on furlough pay for six years from been, ready to marry the lady, but there seems to be When the term some difficulty interposed by his children.

—Oregon has just passed a law against fishing on of suspension had ended he reported to

the Secretary of the Navy and was placed on Sunday in the Columbia River. It is not intended for the moral benefit of the fishermen, but to give the officer of the Treasury declined, upon what ground the record does not disclose, to audit vouchers for the payment of his salary, and it thereupon ceased. His name, however, was re-tained on the naval register until Aug. I, 1883, when it was dropped by Secretary Chandler and almon a rest and enable them to catch up somewhat with the slaughter of the canneries on the other siz days of the week. The law will be rigidly enforced. -A man named William Hars Skaggs has been in jail at Brownsville, Ky., several months charged with the murder of a missing citizen of that place. A few days ago the missing man returned to Brownsville in the best of health, and naturally was amazed at hear-ing of the jeopardy Skaggs had been in on his ac-count. How Skaggs and the police feel about the case

is not related. Much dissatisfaction with the Prohibition law has been expressed in South Dakots of late, and there seems every probability that a change will be made at the next elections. One big brewing company of Sloux Falls is so confident of the change in public sen-timent and the result to follow that a few days ago it again obtained control of the big browing establish nent which it formerly owned and is advertising for bids for extensive additions to the plant.

—Detroit has a street-car fender—one fender, not a

style of fender-which beats that boasted of by Phila delphia, which the other day picked up a bicyclist and his machine and carried them uninjured for half a block. The Detroft car struck a horse on Warren avenue last Sunday. The horse was scooped off its feet and fell into the fender and was carried along in it for two or three hundred feet until the car was stopped. Then the horse got up, stepped off, and trotted away uninfured.

—A bicycle railroad on the plan of that at Coney Island is to be built between Milibrae and Pescadero, Cal., a distance of thirty miles. The route is through mountainous country where it would be difficult to over other single-track roads heretofore attempted. and expect to make this such a success that it will be

-An era of Roosevelt régime was inaugurated in Richmond, Va., last Sunday with disastrous results, so far as the ultimate object supposed to be aimed at was concerned. An edict was issued that all saloons should be closed up tight last Sunday, and between city was kept closed all day. But the following Monday morning there were more cases of drunkenness in the police court than on any previous Monday for a month. The cause of the result has not yet been worked out. -Cinch bugs have done great damage to crops to

some counties in central Tennessee, making a clean sweep in certain localities, and the Commission of Agriculture has decided that the only remedy is to infect them with some deadly disease. Infected bugs are to be brought from Kansas and Illinois and distributed among the swarms of the pest in Tennessee in the hope that the disease will spread. This is the first experiment of the kind in Tennessee, and the result is looked for with much interest, as it is not certain that particular forms of insect disease will prove equally deadly in all localities and climates.

—They put a very fine point on the interpretation of the laws against the intermarriage of the black and white races in some parts of the South. A man and woman of Calvert City, Marshall county, Ky..were mar-ried at Paducah the other day, and the official who is-sued the license and the minister who performed the ceremony took them to be both whites, wit of question on the point. But it appears that the man was a "negro," and he and his wife were arrested on their return to Calvert City for violating the law against miscegenation. The man has so slight a strain of negro blood, and is so white of skin and Caucasian-like in appearance, that he would pass as a white man without question. But his ancestry was

William D. Guthrie was on hand to attack the William D. Guthrie was on hand to attack the constitutionality of the act of annexation, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Clarke and Turner appeared for the city.

Mr. Hornblower opened the argument by informing the Court that Mr. Guthrie was present fresh from the laurels he had wen before the Supreme Court at Washington in the income tax case, prepared to smash the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature. Mr. Hornblower maintained the constitutionality of the act, but took the ground that the mandamus should have been granted to direct the reapportionment, holding that the spirit of the Constitution would be better carried out by a construction of the act which would make the citizens of the annexed district voters in the Twenty-first Senate district rather than by a construction which would make them voters in the Twenty-first Senate district rather than by a construction which would make them voters in the Twenty-second, composed of the country of Westchester, of which they have ceased to be a known in Calvert City. Foreign Notes of Real Interest Steamers of 1,000 tons can now go up the Seine to

Arthur Nikisch has been appointed conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic concerts for the next season. A golf match between the House of Commons and the Oxford professors has been as Mascagni is publishing his autobiography in a Ce rignola newspaper. His first chapter is "Libretti and

Librettists," and his second " Musical Critics."

Mme. Calve is to sing in "La Navarraise" at the Paris Opéra Comique after all; the performances will be in October, just before she sails for America Jamnagar's Rajput died recently, leaving his state to an illegitimate son; the rightful heir is Mr. Ranjet

sinbji, who is playing cricket brilliantly in England. At Urfah, north of Aleppo, Ur of the Chaldeea, the birthplace of Abraham, the ruins of an old temple een discovered which is thought to belong to Chaldean times. At Oxford this year 197 candidates presented them-

seives for honors in classics, the largest number on record; there were ninety-seven candidates for honors in modern history. A new order of members called craftsmen is to be established by the Royal Institute of British Archi-tects, to be selected from the artistic trades closely

Assistant Corporation Counsel Clarke insisted that the county lines as they existed on Jan. I should rule, and that every foot of the county of Westchester as it existed on Jan. I last must lie and continue to lie wholly within the Twenty-se could Senate district.

Mr. Guthrie said that the act violates the provision of the Constitution that citizens must vote in the county in which they reside, insimuch as the inhabitants of the annexed district must vote for Senator. Assemblyman, and judicial officers as residents of Westchester county, and for Governor and New York city and county officers as residents of the county of New York. It also violates the provision of the Constitution which provides that no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district. Decision was reserved. Both Judge Patterson and Judge Dykman have heid that the new district must vate for Senator and Assemblyman in the Twenty-second Senate district. connected with architecture. Bornu has a new Sultan who has fought three battles with the adventurer Rabah and won back his capital, Kuka. Rabah's headquarters are still at Dikwa, to the south of Lake Tchad.

Dixws, to the south of Lake Tehad.

Frof. Julius Zupitza, who died of apoplexy recently at Berlin at the age of 51, was one of the foremost scholars of English in Germany. He brought out editions of the Romaunce of Guy of Warwick, of Beowulf, and of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

As bull fighting has been going on in the south of France in defiance of the prohibition of the Government, M. Layries. Mistiscroft his leaves. ment, M. Leygues, Minister of the Interior, has ordere

all Spanish toreadors to be expelled from France and all French buildighters violating the law to be prose Another sketch book of Beethoven's, probably than for the year 1809, has been found by Herr Guide Peters of Berlin among his father's papers. It contains the draft for the concerto in E flat and the

Choral Fantasie, and the sketch for a patriotic song, which he never fluished.

President Faure proposes to review the troops on horseback at the September manosuvres, which no President since MacMahon has done, Grévy, Carnot, and Casimir-Périer having ridden by in carriages. The Chief of the Protocol is trying to find out whether there is any authority for a civilian President's ac

Achylka in Siberia has a remarkable temperance ociety. Its members meet in church on the 1st o September and swear before the altar that they will drink no wine or liquer "from to morrow morning."
They then so out and drink hard all day till no man
or woman is left sober. For the rest of the year they

are total abstalners. Paris will be freed soon of the greater part of her sewage, as the "aqueduct" of Acheres has just been completed. It will convey the sewage, by the way of Clichy and Asnières, where it passes under the river bed by a siphon, to Argenteuil, where it recrosses the Seine over a bridge, and thence to the plain of Achères, where the sewage is disposed of.

pal rank is but a question of time. Since then he has returned to Richmond, Va., his former home, where he labored as a priest with Cardinal Gibbons from 1872 until 1877, while the Cardinal was lishop there. By reason of the warm friendship existing between them, a rumor has already originated that Mgr. O'Connell will soon be made the Cardinal's coadjutor in Baltimore, with the right of succession, but many elegymen believe that the Right Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, Bishop of Wilmington, is to be the next Archbishop of Baltimore.

It is doubtful if an auxiliary Archbishop or coadjutor will be chosen for some time, because the see of Baltimore is comparatively small in extent, and the Cardinal's health continues good. He will be 61 years old on next Tuesday, having been born in Baltimore, July 23, 1834. His habits are active, and, although he may imitate several of his predecessors by securing a coadjutor, it is more likely that he will rais the see alone until his health justifies the choice of Bishop Cartis, who, being already chase to Baltimore, helps him whenever called upon. Bishop Cartis, who being already chase to Baltimore from 1874 to 1884, when he was consecrated Hishop of Wilmington. The hate Archbishop Hayley prized Bishop Cartis highly, having made him his private secretary, a post which he also creditably filled under Cardinal Gibbons for seven years. He was born in Maryland, like Dr. Gibbons, but somewhat later, July 4, 1857. A lady in St. Andrew, Jamaica, has been excom-municated by her vicar under extraordinary circum-stances. She had lost a locket and chain atchurch, and after two years found the verger's daughter wearing them; she sent a lawyer to demand her prop-erty, and it was returned at once. The vicar there-upon insisted that she should applicate to the verger, and refused to admit her to communion until she did. She went to another church.

She went to another church.

Bouquet in wine is due not only to the natural grape and the effects of fermentation, but also to the oxidizing of the elements contained in the must, ar contact with the air, reports M. Martinand to the contacts with the second of the second of the second of all on inust protected against fermentation, he finds that the most oxidizable element is the soluble red

doring matter; that the color of white wines and their maileirs taste is due to exidation and not to fer-mentation, and that white wines can be made from all the jutes of black grapes by stopping fermentation, passing air through the must so as to precipitate the coloring matter, and filtering the liquid in order to prevent the return of color during fermentation.

You can cure a sore throat with the help of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant a good remedy for cought, and if throat and lung diseases. -- Adv.

-A Philadelphian, who regularly visits a barber

shop on Ninth street, has a hiraute horror in the shape of a moustache which measures twenty two inches

STATE OF A STR. -A new restaurant was opened at Hillswood, Kan. few days ago by a Mrs. Feeder. -Southern California's grange grop this season bas brought to the growers about \$1,850,000. Bartlets pears are now selling at \$25 a ton. -Philadelphia vegetarians are going to form a colony in the city limits, where they can by co-operation, be enabled to lire according to their distette idens.